

## The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1858.

HOLDEN &amp; WILSON, STATE PRINTERS.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD:

JAS. H. BIGGS, of Raleigh,

R. R. HUDNALL, of

C. C. McCORMICK, Travelling Agent.

All postmasters will please act as agents for us.

All former agencies are hereby revoked.

August 18, 1858.

Special Notice.

The Standard is published daily upon the cash system.

All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time.

for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified.

seven weeks before their time is out, by a cross mark on

their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper

will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there

will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew

your subscription.

Weekly Standard \$2 per annum, in advance.

Semi-Weekly Standard \$4 per annum, do.

Arrangements for the Session.

The Standard of Saturday next will appear in a

new dress; and from the ensuing week until the

close of the session the paper will be issued three

times a week, to wit, on Tuesdays, Thursdays

and Saturdays, to our semi weekly subscribers.

The price of the Tri Weekly for the session will

be one dollar, and of the Weekly paper fifty cents.

All subscribers to the Semi-Weekly paper will receive

the Tri Weekly free of extra charge.

The price of the Semi-Weekly by the year is four

dollars—of the Weekly, two dollars, cash in advance.

The Weekly Standard will be sent to clubs at the

following rates: Six copies for ten dollars—ten copies

for fifteen dollars.

We have employed competent Reporters for the

two houses of the Legislature, and our readers may

expect to be kept fully posted in the proceedings of

that body. Congress will assemble again on the first

Monday of next month; and having secured the services

of an able and well informed Washington corre-

spondent, our readers will also be regularly advised of

the sayings and doings in the federal metropolis.

Now is the time to subscribe.

The Fruits of Know-Nothingism.

Our readers are well informed as to the state of

society in Baltimore for the last two or three years—

the bloodshed, the murders, the riots on election

days, and the general disregard of law which have

attended and marked in almost ineffaceable characters

the reign of Know Nothingism in that City. These

outrages have at length become so numerous and

so flagrant that about two hundred of the best citi-

zens of Baltimore have united together and formed a

"City Reform Association," the object of which is

to protect the ballot box, restore order, and guaran-

tee the safety of persons and property. This Association

professes to be above party, and to leave its

members free, while they unite to secure the objects

referred to, to consult their own individual feelings

in relation to political parties. Some of the Balti-

more papers have noticed the movement in commenda-

tory terms, and look to it as, the only means of

restoring order and re-asserting the power of the

law; and the impression of all good citizens seems

to be, that if this movement shall fail and the reign

of the "Plug Uglies" shall continue, the character

of the City will be lost and its prosperity greatly if

not fatally retarded. Such men as Samuel W. Smith,

John V. L. McMahon, S. Teackle Wallis, Frank Key

Howard, and James H. Barney are at the head of the

movement. The officers of the Association have issued

an address to the people of Baltimore and the

public generally, which we copy as follows from the

Daily Exchange:

"A number of the citizens of Baltimore, believing

that a state of things exists in this community under

which its members can no longer rest in safety or

without disgrace, have united themselves together

under the name of the City Reform Association, for

the purpose of vindicating and preserving their civil,

personal and civil rights. The evils and abuses

which, in their judgment, render such an organization

indispensable at this time, are so patent, and in-

volve so deeply and notoriously the good name of the

city and the material interests of every man within

its borders, as to supersede the necessity for any

elaborate exposition of its objects. It is sufficient to

say—that what cannot, they believe, be denied, with

any decent respect for the truth—that there is no reason

and sufficient security in Baltimore for person,

property or franchise, under the existing adminis-

tration of the laws. A system of recognized violence

and despotic rule has grown to maturity and

power, as a very prominent and important feature

of the government, and the efficiency of the whole

as well as in the employment of labor in connection

with it, and driving humble and peaceful men from

the lawful field of their honest livelihood and toil.

Outrages, by day and night, upon unoffending citi-

zens; robberies on the public highways; savage as-

out the city, in vindictive and re-establisbing their

rights and restoring the good name of Baltimore. It

is their declared purpose so to unite in guaranteeing

hereafter the purity of the ballot box and absolute

freedom of access thereto, and in promoting and se-

curing, by all lawful and fair means, the election of

honest, competent and virtuous men, without distinc-

tion of party, to the various offices of Municipal, Ju-

dicial and Executive trust in this city. Every mem-

ber of the Association, while binding himself to the

exclusion of party purposes and preferences from its

councils and action, remains free and uncommitted

to pursue his political convictions in all matters of

general government and policy. The Association

has been organized by the subscription of the permanent

officers, whose names are subscribed hereto. As its

first and most appropriate public act it has resolved

to make the present appeal to the community, and its

members therefore respectfully and earnestly in-

vite their fellow-citizens to co-operate with them, by

the formation of kindred associations in the different

wards, with view here the election officers sat, a crowd of men

and boys congregated about the window, openly as-

serting that no one should vote who did not vote the

Swann ticket. Gentlemen of known respectability

and standing, who were suspected of an intention to

vote otherwise, were paddy thrust from the polls—

Men and boys were seen as they pleased; and the

officers permitted tickets to be taken from the sup-

posed electors within hacks and omnibuses, and

handed by third parties into the ballot-box; and in

nearly every case two or three times as many votes

were handed in as there were persons in the hacks.

Those who offered to vote tickets not marked on the

back of the ticket, were not allowed to vote at all, while

thorough individuals stepped up to a properly marked

ticket in each hand and deposited them both in the

box. Mr. Ballard said that he left the window

early in the day, determined to have nothing to do

with the election as a judge, but he remained a spec-

tator of the proceedings. From a seat in the back

part of the hall, he witnessed the election officers sat, a crowd of men

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The Hydraulic Elevator.

Dr. Daniel DuPre, of this City, has exhibited and

explained to us at our request, the model of a recent

invention of his, which is very ingenious, and is de-

signed, we think, to be very useful.

The Hydraulic Elevator, or elevator of water, con-

sists first of a flanged cogged wheel driven by a pin-

ion as the regulator of its speed. Secondly, of a flat,

curved cogged link chain revolving over the wheel

above described. Thirdly, to the above links are

secured a series of buckets so constructed that they

will not discharge their contents until they pass the

centre of periphery of the above wheel. Fourthly,

the direction of the chain in the bottom of the well

is secured by a simple guide flanged pulley of wood;

the distance from bottom of well and tension of chain

are governed by elongated double beveled keys se-

cured in a simple frame. Fifthly, this general gear-

ing is so arranged as to enable the operator to stand

on the ground and lift or carry the water to any de-

sired height.

The advantages of this water elevator are as fol-

lows: It possesses a two-fold capacity over any pump

now in use, the power employed being equal. It is

entirely independent of atmospheric pressure, which

is the great embarrassing principle in the elevation

of water; and it is particularly adapted to Railroad

purposes, as no extreme of cold in our country can

defeat its uniform operation. It will carry down and

discharge in volume as much pure air under the sur-

face of the water as it discharges water, thereby dis-

pelling noxious gasses. By the proper adjustment of

a semi-circular trough in the bottom of the well it

will act as a dredge in cleaning out the well; and

a child of eight years of age will be able to raise

water with it fifty feet.

We understand Dr. DuPre has filed his caveat for

this invention in the Patent Office, and the probabili-

ty is that it conflicts with no principle which has

been patented. The inventor is a gentleman of in-

tegrity and enterprise. What he says may be relied

on; and he will lose no time in bringing this useful

invention fully before the public.

The Speakership of the House.

We have taken no part whatever in the election of

Speakers or other public officers, nor do we propose

to do so; but we have published, from time to time,

communications from members of the Legislature

and others setting forth the claims and qualifications

of their favorites for the Speakership. This is in

accordance with the strictest neutrality, especially

as we have given place to nothing reflecting in the

slightest degree upon any gentleman who has been

named for these places.

The following article from the Democratic Pioneer

of November the 2d, is published at the request of

several friends; and though not written for the

Standard, these friends have adopted it as their own,

and it may, therefore, be justly regarded in the light

of a communication for this journal. We very cheer-

fully lay it before our readers:

"THE SPEAKERSHIP.—There have been some ex-

pressions of opinion in various portions of the State

concerning the selection of Speaker for the next

House of the next Legislature. We had designed

holding our peace upon this question, and felt a wil-

lingness to leave the matter to the care of those who

more directly interested. Our friends in other quar-

ters, however, have designated certain gentlemen as

especially qualified for these important posts, and as

we are always like to have a finger in every pie that

is to be served out, our conclusion is now to give ex-

pression to our preference also, and to bring forward

the name of a gentleman eminently worthy of the

honor of being selected to preside over the delibera-

tions of the House of Commons. We allude to J. C.

Bigham, Esq. of Edenton.

The choice of a Speaker is not a fall upon one more

worthy or less worthy than the delicate duty of

attendant upon the position, and his election would

be but a just tribute to the valuable services which

he has rendered to his party, and a deserved com-

pensation to the indomitable Democracy which he rep-

resents. Mr. Bigham is not a stranger in the Legis-

lature, and we presume his name is familiar to many

of our readers. He is a native of North Carolina, a

self an enviable reputation, and ranked among the

most efficient and useful members of the body to

which he was elected. His elevation to the Speak-

er's chair would be received with infinite satisfaction

by the Democracy of the 1st District."

New York has voted by a large majority to

endorse the infamous and assassin-like sentiments of

Senator Seward, as announced in his Rochester

speech. The people of New York have declared by

their votes that slavery shall not be extended, but

that, on the contrary, the institution as it exists in

the States shall be gradually but surely abolished.—

Will the Southern people submit to such a policy?

The South is very quiet just now, and her people

will remain quiet for a time. "Still as the breeze,

but dreadful as the storm." 1860 approaches, and

we will then see the final action of